

the 5,200, lead by Gen. Provost, surprised the Americans, drove Moultrie, and invested Charleston, S. C. or to those who, commanded by Gen. Tryon, destroyed the beautiful towns of New Haven, Fairfield, Norwalk and Greenwich, as their fellows did Portsmouth, Norfolk, Suffolk and Gosport, in Virginia—or those who purchased Arnold's treason—or those whom the gallant Sumpter and Marion so annoyed, and who afterwards, to the number of 7,000, were surrendered by Cornwallis at Yorktown? Without saying any thing of those opposed to us in the last war, perhaps he alludes to those hundreds of thousands of "FOREIGNERS" who fought against and used every effort to subvert the liberty of this country in the war of the Revolution?

And is it their descendants we must reward, because of the blood which they spilt in opposing us? If the gentleman, from whom we have quoted, means to assert, that the millions of immigrants who have been annually pouring in upon us, are all descendants of the few gallant foreigners who fought on our side in the struggle of '76, he certainly is wrong. To get so numerous an offspring their powers of procreation must have been little short of miraculous.

The following forms part of an oration delivered in Savannah on the 17th instant, by John E. Ward, Esq.:

"Let it not then be beneath the pride, nor beneath the gratitude of an American, to remember that in the noble band that composed the first Provincial Congress of 1775, was a Murray—that to the deathless charter of their rights, are affixed the names of Thornton and Smith—that the soil of Canada has been consecrated with the blood of a Montgomery! In our time, the enterprise of a Tiernan has lent new wings to commerce—beneath the hand of a Carey, the stores of learning have been unfolded in new forms of beauty. Our forums have echoed with the appeals of an Emmet—while the eloquence of an England has lent new inspirations to our temples."—N. O. Advertiser.

Where was Murray in 1776? Did the people consider him unworthy to represent them, or was he afraid to trust himself amongst that "disloyal crew," the Signers of the Declaration?

Matthew Thornton and James Smith both came to this country while still in their infancy, and consequently before it was possible to imbue them with the superstitious and prejudices of their fatherland. They were reared and educated as Americans—Smith as a lawyer, on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, and Thornton as a physician, in Massachusetts. The arrival of the latter in this country was as early as 1716, and that of the former could not have been more than five or six years afterwards. It would have been surprising, indeed, if living upwards of fifty years in this country and never having known any other, (for they left Ireland before they could possibly have had any impressions of it,) it would have been, we say, surprising, after all these circumstances of early arrival, education, and long life in America, if they had refused to fight for America.

What though they were born and lived two or three years of their infancy away in a foreign land? They were reared and educated, and for fifty years lived as Americans, before they were called upon to take that course which afterwards so distinguished them in the annals of liberty.—The same comments, with but slight deviations, apply to the other worthies mentioned above by Mr. Ward, and to some whom he has not mentioned. Among whom are George Taylor and Robert Morris, both signers of the Declaration.

But how absurd it is to cite such names as proof that the hordes of Irishmen daily entering our country will after a tarry of five years make good citizens and honest and enlightened voters! As well might those guilty myriads which perished beneath the *Deluge*, have claimed a refuge in the *Ark* because they were the *countrymen* of the wise and virtuous Noah!

But so it is; when we corner our adversaries, splinter their weapons, and refute their arguments, as their last resort they sneak and shield themselves behind the "memory of Montgomery" and "the shade of Emmet," or something of that sort? Such an artifice is contemptible.—*Ibid.*

It will hardly be denied by even the warmest friends of immigration and naturalization, that the condition of our country having changed so materially since the passage of the present naturalization laws, the policy of our government on that subject ought to be remodelled to suit the advanced progress of our country in population and wealth. Nor will it be denied, we suppose, that, in the last ten or fifteen years, the general character of the immigration to this country from Europe, has also changed materially. During the first years of our Republic—from 1790 to 1820—embracing a period of thirty years, the great body of the immigration to our country, was, in every respect—in respectability, intelligence and wealth—in all the traits of character necessary to qualify men for freedom—greatly superior to the masses, which, like so many bales of merchandise, are daily discharged upon our shores, from the prisons, poor houses, and the sinks of vice and corruption in the old world.—During the before mentioned period of thirty years, the war growing out of the French Revolution devastated Europe, and many, very many, of the best classes of the population of that country fled to the United States in search of that peace and security denied them at home, and brought with them enlightened views, exalted character, industrious habits, and, in many instances large amounts of wealth. The overthrow of the French Republic, and the erection, on its ruins, of the splendid imperial despotism of Napoleon, drove to the country, for an asylum, many enlightened liberals, whose hearts were devoted to the principles of freedom and sacred patriotism and whose love of liberty rendered them obnoxious to the governments of Europe. For the first thirty or forty years of

our existence as a nation we cheerfully admit that, the migration from Europe was of a class calculated to add to our wealth and character as a free people.—The immigration of that period was of a character to justify naturalization. But since that period the immigration from Europe has undergone an entire, and, for this country, a most disastrous change. In the last twenty years a new system of immigration and colonization has sprung up in Europe. Instead of sending us, in moderate numbers, portions of their industrious, sober, enterprising population, which, if they did not do our country any great good, would not do us any great deal of harm, the parishes in England and Ireland, and the different governments on the Continent have adopted a new system, by which they empty their prisons and poorhouses upon our shores, and crowd our cities with the worst character of malefactors and paupers. As native Americans, appreciating, justly we hope, the blessings and privileges won from tyranny and oppression by our ancestors, have we not a right to complain? Shall we still continue to divide our birthright with the paupers and malefactors of Europe? To the great body of the people belongs the decision of the question. To them we leave it, in the full confidence that they will answer as becomes freemen and patriots.—*Ibid.*

#### MARRIED.

In this city, at St. John's Church, on Tuesday last, the 5th instant, by the Rev. WM. HAWLEY, Mr. JOSEPH ETTER, to Miss RACHAEL HYDE, all of Washington.

#### REGISTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, MAY 2, 1840.

**SSIZE OF BREAD.**—The cash price of superfine flour in the county of Washington being from \$5 to \$5.50 per barrel, the law requires that bread sold in the city of Washington the present month shall weigh: For the single loaf, 24 ounces. "double loaf, 48 " C. H. WILTBERGER, Register.

#### CITY ORDINANCES.

**AN ACT for the relief of Mrs. M. Mechin.** Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, That the fine imposed on Mrs. M. Mechin, for an alleged violation of the law relating to wooden buildings, be, and the same is hereby, remitted: *Provided*, That said Mrs. M. Mechin pay the costs of prosecution. J. CARBERRY, President of the Board of Common Council. CH. W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Vice President of the Board of Aldermen. Approved, May 1, 1840.

**AN ACT for the relief of Elizabeth Thomas.** Be it enacted, &c. That the fine imposed upon Elizabeth Thomas, for keeping a dog without obtaining a license therefor, be, and the same is hereby, remitted: *Provided*, That said Elizabeth Thomas pay the cost of prosecution. J. CARBERRY, President of the Board of Common Council. CH. W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Vice President of the Board of Aldermen. Approved, May 1, 1840.

**AN ACT making an appropriation for a trunk on the west side of Twelfth street west, at the intersection of E street south, and for paving the gutter on the east front of square number two hundred and ninety-nine.** Be it enacted, &c. That the sum of fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money to the credit of the Second Ward not otherwise appropriated, for placing a sufficient trunk on the west side of Twelfth street west, at the intersection of E street south, and for paving the gutter on the east front of square number two hundred and ninety-nine, as far as the proprietors of lots on that front have or may set the curb-stones. Approved, May 1, 1840.

**AN ACT for laying a trunk across, and otherwise improving Fourth street east.** Be it enacted, &c. That, for placing a trunk across the foot-walk at the intersection of Fourth street east and G street south, and filling up a breach in said foot-walk caused by the late freshets, the sum of twenty dollars, or so much as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of the funds of the Sixth Ward. Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That, for extending the above trunk across Fourth street, and for improving said street from Virginia avenue to a certain point between G and F streets south, the sum of fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated in equal proportions out of the funds of the Fifth and Sixth Wards not otherwise appropriated—the work to be done under the direction of the acting commissioners of said wards, and one assistant commissioner from each ward to be appointed by the Mayor. Approved, May 1, 1840.

**WASHINGTON CORPORATION.** BOARD OF ALDERMEN, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1840. Present, Messrs. Goldsborough, (President) Barclay Randolph, Maury, Ganton, Watkinson, (Abs.) and Dove. A communication was received from the Mayor in reply to a resolution of this Board on the 14th ult. in relation to reservoirs; which was read. Mr. Maury introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby, requested to tender to the National Convention on Education about to convene in this city, the use of the Aldermen's chamber for their deliberations; which was read and adopted. Mr. Randolph presented a petition from Andrew Noer; which was read, and referred to the Committee of Claims. Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on Improvements, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Board of Common Council "authorizing the curb stone to be set and the footway paved on the north side of Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets west;" and it was then read the third time and passed. Mr. Clark, from the committee to which was referred the bill "to abolish the offices of Commissioners of Wards and Commissioner of the Canal, and to create an office to be denominated 'Commissioner of Improvements and Repairs,'" reported the same without amendment; and it was then, on motion, ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on Improvements, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Board of Common Council "making a gravel footway in the Fifth Ward; and it was then, on motion, ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Waterston, from the Committee of Claims reported a bill "for the relief of Clement Woodward;" and it was then read the third time and passed. Mr. Waterston, from the Board of Common Council "for the relief of William B. Wilson," without amendment, and recommended its indefinite postponement; and it was postponed accordingly. The amendment of the Board of Common Council to the bill "for the relief of John E. Thumler" was taken up, but before the question was taken thereupon, the bill was ordered to lie on the table. The bill from the Board of Common Council "making an appropriation to pay the interest on certain stocks of the Corporation of Washington," was taken up, read three times, and passed. The bill from the Board of Common Council "authorizing the conveying of water in pipes from Pennsylvania avenue to the south side of square A, on Missouri avenue," was taken up, twice read, and referred to the Committee on Improvements. Mr. Ganton, from the Committee on Improvements, reported the bill from the Board of Common Council "making an appropriation for the purpose of improving west Eleventh street, and for other purposes," without amendment, and recommended its indefinite postponement; and it was postponed accordingly. Mr. Ganton, from the Committee on Improvements, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of John Gadsby and others; and they were discharged accordingly. On motion of Mr. Maury, the Board resumed the con-

sideration of the bill "for the relief of John E. Thumler." The question was then taken on the amendment of the Board of Common Council, which was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Clarke, from the committee on the Asylum, made a report of the number of persons admitted at the Asylum from the 1st to the 30th April.

Mr. Ganton, from the Committee on Improvements, reported the bill "making an appropriation for graveling the space north of the Centre Market," and recommended its indefinite postponement; and it was postponed accordingly.

Mr. Waterston, from the committee to which had been referred the bill from the Board of Common Council "authorizing the Mayor to allow the Washington Light Infantry the use of a room in the City Hall for an armory," reported the same without amendment, and it was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. Ganton, from the Committee on Improvements, reported, without amendment, the bill "requiring the owners or proprietors of property to apply for the erection of pumps and hydrants," and recommended its indefinite postponement; but before the question was taken thereon, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on Improvements, reported, without amendment, the bill "to provide for the repair of Fourteenth street west from north H to Boundary street;" and it was then, on motion, recommended to the committee, with instructions, also, to ascertain what amount will be necessary for repairing Fourteenth street from Pennsylvania avenue to F street.

Mr. Ganton, from the Committee on Improvements, reported the bill from the Board of Common Council "making an appropriation for the purpose of forming and graveling thirty feet in width of west Ninth street, from Maryland avenue to north H street," without amendment, and recommended that it be laid on the table; and the question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Waterston, from the committee to whom was referred the bill making an appropriation for graveling footwalks and improving streets in the Fourth Ward, reported the same, with amendments; which were considered and agreed to, and the bill was then read the third time and passed.

The bill from the Board of Common Council "for the repairs of the tobacco warehouse" was taken up, read three times, and passed.

Mr. Maury, from the committee to which the subject was referred, reported a bill entitled "An act authorizing the redemption of certain certificates issued for paying tax in the third Ward;" which was read twice, and ordered to lie on the table. And then the Board adjourned.

#### BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1840.

All the members present except Messrs. Wilson, Magruder, Harkness, Byington, and Fulmer. Mr. Duncanson presented a petition of W. W. Cox and others, praying for the graduation and paving of the alleys in square 274; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

Mr. Bacon presented the petition of James Williams, praying remission of a fine; which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

The report of the Committee of Claims, made on the 13th ultimo, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Patrick Moran, was taken up, and agreed to.

The bill from the Board of Aldermen, for the relief of James E. Thumler, was taken up, read three times, and passed, with amendments reported by the Committee of Claims.

The bill from the Board of Aldermen, supplementary to the act entitled "An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco," was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Duncanson, indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Kedgie, on leave introduced a bill entitled "An act for the repairs of the Tobacco Warehouse;" which was read three times, and passed. On its third reading, the ayes and noes were as follows: Ayes 12, noes 1.

The bill from the Board of Aldermen, for the relief of Clement Woodward, was taken up, read twice, and referred to the committee of Claims.

The bills entitled "An act fixing the salary of the Mayor," "An act to repeal the 1st section of the act further to provide for the prompt collection of taxes, An act for opening, forming, and improving 1-2 street west, and An act making appropriations for the purpose of making a brick culvert on H street north, and for grading and graveling H street from 10th to 13th street west," were severally taken up, and, on motion, indefinitely postponed.

The resolution submitted on the 4th of November last, directing the printing of a certain report of the Guardians of the poor; a resolution submitted on the 29th of December last, requesting the Mayor to call meetings of the citizens of the Wards, to take into consideration the propriety of applying to Congress for a renewal of the charter; the resolution submitted on the 17th of February last, concerning the Potomac Bridge, and the joint resolution authorizing and directing the committee appointed to represent the interests of the Corporation before Congress to ask of that body a grant to aid this Corporation to establish the common school system of education in this city and for other purposes, were severally taken up, and, on motion, indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bacon, from the Committee on the Asylum, made a report of the number of persons admitted into the Asylum during the last month.

The bill for the relief of Osborn Turner was taken up, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill entitled "An act amendatory of an act entitled 'An act to regulate taverns and ordinaries and to repeal certain acts heretofore passed on that subject,' approved November 5, 1832," was taken up, and, on motion, indefinitely postponed.

The amendments of the Board of Aldermen to the bill making appropriations for graveling footwalks and improving streets in the fourth ward were taken up and agreed to.

And then the Board adjourned.

**THOMSONIAN INFIRMARY.** On F street, between 11th and 12th streets.—Mr. JAMES SHACKLEFORD respectfully informs the friends of the Thomsonian Infirmary, that he has fitted up the above house as an Infirmary, where he is now ready to receive patients, of both sexes, who may desire to go through a course of treatment. Having been successfully engaged in this practice for the last two years, with the late Dr. Benjamin Thomson, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may put themselves under his charge. A separate apartment will be appropriated for females, which will be under the care of Mrs. Shackelford, who has had an extensive experience in this mode of treatment. Mr. S. deems it unnecessary to append any certificates to this advertisement, but would state that there are many persons in this city who, after having been for years under some of the most skillful physicians, without deriving any benefit from their treatment, have been speedily relieved by the use of the Thomsonian remedies. These are matters of fact, and should awaken the inquiries of the reflecting part of the community.

N. B. WHITLAW'S MEDICAL VAPOR BATH, on improved principles, and at a reduced price, may be had at any time. Also, Botanic Medicines of every description, prepared and sold by JAMES SHACKLEFORD, May 2—3m. F street, between 11th and 12th sts.

**MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK,** edited by B. Z. with numerous illustrations by George Catheul and Humboldt Browne, and a portrait of the author, actually received and for sale at W. M. MORRISON'S Book and Stationery Store, four doors west of Brown's Hotel. May 2.

**WAVERLY NOVELS—REDGAUNTLET.** A further supply of the cheap edition of the Waverly Novels this day received and for sale by W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. May 2.

**COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.** Those wishing to employ the remedial power of the Sarsaparilla, will find in the Compound Syrup one of the best and most convenient preparations in use. It has been extensively used in this city as an alternative and spring purifier, with the happiest results. Prepared at Mar. 7 TODD'S Drug Store.

**LAW BOOKS.**—Bouvier's Law Dictionary, adapted to the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and of the several States of the Union, with reference to the civil and other systems of foreign law, in 2 vols. Smith's Treatise of the practice of the Court of Chancery, in 2 vols. Chitty's Pleadings, with second and third volumes, containing Precedents of the Pleadings and copious directory Notes, in 3 vols. Cruise's Digest of the Laws of England respecting real property, in 3 vols. For sale by W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. Mar 7

**MALTE BRUN'S Universal Geography,** or a description of all parts of the world, according to the geographical division of the globe, accompanied with a geographical synoptical and elementary tables, in 6 vols. Price \$7. For sale at W. M. MORRISON'S book and Stationery Store, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. Mar 7

**BOSTON ROCKING CHAIRS.**—The subscriber has received by the big Eastern, a large supply of cane seat, scroll seat, high back, and nursery arm chairs.

On hand, a good assortment of CABINET FURNITURE: Windsor and Fancy Chairs, Children's Table, and Rocking Chairs; Hair and Shuck Matresses, manufactured by experienced workmen, which will be sold low for cash, or on time, for approved paper.

Old Furniture taken in exchange, for new; and old furniture and chairs repaired and repainted.

Mahogany for sale, by JAS. WILLIAMS, at his new stand on Pa. Av., 4 doors west 4 1-2 street. N. B. Funerals attended. April 25—3t.

**BOOTS AND SHOES, very cheap for cash only!**—W. M. DOUGLASS, Pennsylvania avenue, near 10th street, south side, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, both for ladies and gentlemen, which he will sell at very reduced prices. As his terms are cash, he flatters himself he can put his articles to suit the times, and the pockets of his customers. April 25—tf.

**F. HARKNESS, MERCHANT TAILOR.**—Pennsylvania avenue, a few doors east of 11th street, has just received a general assortment of the most fashionable SPRING AND SUMMER NEW GOODS, which he is ready to make up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Persons preferring furnishing their own cloths, can have them made up to order, at his usual low terms. April 25—tf.

**GORDON & GRAY, MERCHANT TAILORS.**—Pennsylvania avenue (Elliott's Buildings) four doors East of 4 1-2 street.—Have just received a superior assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, such as CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATIN AND VESTINGS, which they will make up to order at the shortest notice in the most fashionable style, and on very reasonable terms. Among their stock are the following articles:

Grade Cassimers, Gambroons, London Tweeds, Bombazines, White and Brown Drillings, Tippet and Summer Cloths, A variety of Cashmere, Satin and Welting Vestings, Stocks, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Bosoms, Hosiery, &c. &c.

Having purchased all their articles for cash, they can sell on the lowest cash terms. Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call, as they hope by diligence and attention to business, to give general satisfaction. April 25—3m. (Nat. Int. e.o.d. 3d.p.)

#### COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, APRIL 21, 1840.

**TAXES FOR 1839.**—Notice is hereby given, that a reduction of six per cent. will be allowed to all persons who shall pay, at this office the tax for the year 1839, on or before the 1st day of May ensuing; after which no deduction will be allowed, and the collection of arrearages will be enforced. April 25.

A. ROTHWEL, Collector.

**A LARGE LOT of seasonable Dry Goods at very low prices,** suitable to the pressure of the times. We have on hand about seventy-five thousand dollars worth of goods, and seasonable goods, which we intend to offer at very low prices, being anxious to reduce our stock. They consist in part of the following, viz:

Mousselines de Laits; plain, printed, and embroidered. A large stock of Silks, very rich, and a great variety of Painted Lawns and Chintzes, new style Foreign and Domestic Prints Silk and Cotton Hosiery Silk, Mohair, and Kid Gloves Jaconets and Cambric Muslins Irish Linens, warranted unbleached and very cheap Russian and French Drillings, in great variety Mexican Mixtures and Cotton Drills, for boys' wear Domestic Nankeens Summer Cloths, Angola Cassimeres, and Gambroons Damask Table Cloths and Napkins Black and Blue Black Bombazines Black Love Veils and handkerchiefs Linen Cambric handkerchiefs, very cheap Parasols and Bonnets

Also, a very extensive assortment of Domestic, which, with every other article usually kept by us, and not herein enumerated, we will offer at such prices as cannot fail to suit all purchasers, and to correspond with the exigencies of the times. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

April 25—3t.

#### BURKITT'S NOTES ON THE NEW TESTAMENT

of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, wherein the sacred text is at large recited; the whole designed to encourage the reading of the Scriptures in private families, and render the daily perusal of them profitable and delightful; by William Burkitt, M. A. late vicar and lecturer of Dedham, in Essex, in 2 volumes, for sale by W. M. MORRISON.

April 25. 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.

#### HOWARD INSTITUTION CLOTHING STORE.

The following articles are now offered for sale, suitable for the season: Pantaloon, of new patterns, from fine to low-priced Vests, of new figures do do Roundabouts of various articles Shirts, a good assortment of linen and cotton, do Drawers and under vests Children's and servants' clothing made to order.

This institution is specially for the employment of seamstresses who may be destitute of work and the means of living. The public patronage is specially solicited, both citizens and strangers.

The Superintendent is directed to make her sales, for ready money. Those who may be indebted to the institution are respectfully requested to make their payments by sending in the amount of their bills, as it is attended with great inconvenience and interruption to her business to send or call on those whose bills are unpaid.

The favor of publishers of newspapers is requested to give the above occasional insertions when they find it convenient. April 20.

#### LINEN GOODS.

We have opened this day some very cheap Linen Goods, consisting in part, of the following, viz: 10 pieces very fine Irish Linen, warranted pure 20 do heavy undressed do do Heavy Irish Sheetings, 9-8, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, and 12-4 wide

Huckaback Diapers, fine and medium Crash and Russian Diapers Damask Napkins, fine Damask Table Cloths and Diapers feb 22 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

#### ALPHIBRON, A POEM,

by Thomas Moore, Esq., author of Lalla Rookh, &c.

A further supply this day received, and for sale by W. M. MORRISON, Jan 18 Four doors west of Brown's Hotel.

#### NEW NOVELS.

The Letter Bag of the Great Western, or Life in a Steamer, by the author of the sayings and doings of Samuel Slick, &c. Memoirs and Reminiscences of the French Revolution, by Madame Tussaud, edited by Francis Herve, Esq., author of a residence in France and Turkey, &c. in 2 vols. Also, Trials of the Heart, by Mrs. Bray, author of Trelawny, the Borders of the Tamar and Tavy, the Talba, the White Hoods, Warleigh, &c. in 2 volumes. For sale at W. M. MORRISON'S, four doors west of Brown's Hotel. feb 15

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

**DYING and TAILORING,** by C. L. SMITH & A. BOWEN, at their old established stand, Second door East of the Athenaeum, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.—The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of Members of Congress, Strangers visiting the Metropolis, and the Public generally, to their very superior method of Coat and Cloth Dressing and Dying, by POWELL'S London Patent Process.

They deem it only necessary to observe, that Clothes out of condition with Grease, Paint, Tar, Oil, &c. or whatever may be foreign to a good condition, they pledge themselves to restate or renovate from all extraneous substances.

The manner of execution is such, that Clothes thus dressed, retain the fine gloss of new cloth, and have their shape and appearance as when first from the tailor's hand, not being more liable to gather dust.

The subscribers also dye every description of Apparel, in all the variety of colors, and warrants entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. C. L. SMITH & A. B. WEN. MARCH 14TH, 1840.

#### JOB PRINTING.

of all descriptions, executed at this office.

#### WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED EVERY SATURDAY.]

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Alum, per pound	10	10
Butter, per pound	20	37
Beef, per pound	6	10
Bacon, per 100 pounds, hog round	10	10
Candles, Dipped, per pound	14	00
Do. Mould do.	17	00
Do. Sperm do.	50	00
Coffee, Havana, per bag	12	13
Do. Rio do.	12	13
Do. Java do.	14	15
Do. St. Domingo do.	13	75
Corn Meal, from waggons, per bushel	56	00
Corn per barrel	2	50 8 00
Cheese, per 100 pounds	10	11
Clover Seed, per bushel	10	00 11 00
Flour, family, per barrel	6	25 0 00
Do. superfine do.	5	25 0 00
Flax Seed, per bushel	1	25 1 50
Hay, per cwt.	62	1 00
Herrings, per barrel	3	50 0 00
Lard, per keg	11	00
Molasses, West India, per gallon	37	40
Do. New Orleans do.	45	00
Do. Sugar House do.	30	75
Oats, from waggons, do.	30	32
Oil, Summer, per gallon, \$1. Winter	1	50 0 00
Pork, per hundred	6	00 7 00
Plaster, per ton	6	50 7 00
Rice, per pound	5	0
Rye, per bushel	60	00
Rye Chop, do.	65	00
Shad, per barrel	00	60
Salt, fine, per sack	2	25 2 50
Do. ground alum, per bushel	50	50
Sugar, Porto Rico, per 100 pounds	8	00 9 00
Do. New Orleans do.	6	00 8 00
Do. Havana, white do.	12	00 13 00
Do. Leaf, per pound	14	75
Tea, Young Hyson, per chest	70	85
Do. Gunpowder do.	70	85
Do. Imperial do.	70	90
Do. Souchong do.	40	00
Wheat, per bushel	80	00
Whiskey, common, per barrel	28	30
Do. old do.	40	45

#### WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED—

10 pieces super white Drilling  
20 do do Ducks new article  
20 do black Grodeto  
20 do imperial Summer Cloths  
50 do Victoria Drillings  
30 do plain Summer Cloths, best quality  
10 do Merino Cassimers  
Mar. 21. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

#### PRATT'S ARTIFICIAL NIPPLES.—The only effectual

remedy for excoriated Nipples, when properly used it cannot fail to afford relief. The following testimonials from gentlemen eminent in their profession are submitted:

New Haven, 10th May, 1832.

I have witnessed the application of the artificial nipple, invented by Dr. Pratt, it operated well, much to the satisfaction of the mother. The instrument seems well adapted for all cases afflicted with excoriated nipples.

THOS. HUBBARD, M. D., Prof. Surgery, Med. Inst. of Yale College, Conn.

Washington, February, 4th 1834.

Having examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented nipple shield, and witnessed its practical application, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady, sore nipples, a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWALL.

Philadelphia, January 13th, 1834.

Dr. Elijah Pratt:

Dear Sir: As I feel it a matter of much public importance, to possess a means for lessening the terrible sufferings from "sore nipples," I have much pleasure in being able to say that the shield for the preventing and cure of this malady, is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our City, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.